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to trade intelligently with other peoples. The treatment deals with normal conditions of payment in international trade. This leaves the business man in a quandary as to guiding principles under present conditions, but no scientific treatment could do otherwise. Abnormal conditions mean absence of guiding principles. The economic reasoning underlying "purchasing power parities," so emphasized by Professor Cassell, is given an excellent presentation (p. 55 ff.). This explanation ought to go far toward making clear to business men and students how different price levels in countries affect the value of their currencies when quoted in terms of other monies. Complete copies of cable transfers, bills of exchange, trust receipts, letters of credit, travelers' checks, acceptance agreements, etc., make the book a more usable class text.

The arithmetic of certain illustrations needs correction: Page 45—In the statement of the gross weight in grains of the normal German gold mark the decimal point has slipped one unit to the right (61.458 being given instead of 6.1458). A slip in the opposite direction would have been more appropriate under present conditions! Page 127—British exchange was "pegged" at \$4.76 instead of \$4.70. Page 278—The conversion of \$4000 into English pounds gives £836 16s 5d rather than £83 13s 7d. Page 279—The conversion of \$4073.31 at 4.85 gives £839 17s 2d rather than £83 19s 7d. Professor Furniss has at times been overzealous in his desire to be complete, a zeal which has led to repetition. But these are minor matters.

This book is a valuable addition to the literature of a subject which is more and more compelling attention from business men and students of foreign trade.

HARRY T. COLLINGS.

VANDENBERG, ARTHUR HENDRICK. *The Greatest American—Alexander Hamilton*. Pp. xvi, 353. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1922.

This is not so much a biography as it is adulation and hero-worship. The book is not critical. Hamilton is one of the truly great figures of our national life and the book plays the useful purpose in building up

a fiction about Hamilton. Those who want to make orations will find many illustrations from this text. The critical student, however, will find practically no contributions in the book. Hamilton is preëminent among those of our statesmen who are worthy of a critical estimate because his abilities and accomplishments will stand faithful portrayal.

CLARK, JR., W. IRVING, M. D., F. A. C. S. *Health Service in Industry*. Pp. 168. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1922.

There is a lot of sound sense and experience in this little volume by Dr. Clark. It will be of most value to the manager of a small or medium-sized concern who wishes to develop a constructive health policy that will make for bodily integrity of his employees and does not know just how to begin. But it will also prove of value to the industrial physician, especially if he is just starting in industrial work; to the personnel executive who may have the problem of the relation of the plant physician and his work to the whole personnel policy of the firm; and to the student of personnel as well, especially if he or she be interested in industrial hygiene.

The object of this book is to give to those having no actual experience in industrial medicine a short workable plan outlining the administration and methods of a health department in industry.

The author has not attempted to discuss more than one approved method of doing a thing. He has not attempted to give methods of treatment *except* as examples. Everything suggested has been tried and is in use in some large factory.

It is presumed that the reader is either a doctor or the superintendent of a factory.

The contents of the book are suggested by such typical chapter headings as "The Medical Needs of a Small Factory;" "Organization of a Medical Department in a Large Factory;" "Factory Dispensaries;" "The Physical Examinations;" "Sanitation;" and "Cost of Medical Supervision."

By living up to its attempt to concentrate on matters of administration and methods, Dr. Clark has submitted for ready use a great deal of usable practical methods and of information. He makes very specific and

helpful suggestions concerning the ways by which the management of small shops may obtain adequate but economical health service, which in the past they usually have failed to get. The statement of the routines to be followed in case of physical examinations and sickness, of the minimum equipment required for various situations and purposes, of estimated proper cost for different sized enterprises, and of other similar matters are very much to the point and very welcome. They should be of real aid to a plant physician trying to develop standard equipment and standard practice in his department.

Dr. Clark also shows a grasp of the ethical responsibility of the factory doctor, when he says, "It is considered advisable that the same relation of doctor and patient be maintained as strictly in industry as in private practice. The doctor should discuss the type of work the patient can and can not do with the employment manager, but not the physical condition necessitating it."

JOSEPH H. WILLITS.

JENKS, J. W. and LAUCK, W. J. *The Immigration Problem*. First Edition, revised and enlarged by Smith, Rufus D. Pp. xxvii, 655. Price, \$3.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1922.

This revision of what is in many ways one of the most useful of the books on immigration will be welcomed by students and teachers. Aside from the use of the figures of the Census of 1920 and the legislation of recent date the most significant change is the addition of a chapter on "Oriental Immigration to the United States" and a discussion of the immigration problem of other countries, together with digests of foreign laws.

It is to be regretted that the bibliography suggested for further details is so defective. If the immigration policies of other countries are of importance why is no mention made of *The Problem of the Immigrant* by Whelpley? If assimilation is important why is no reference made to Drachsler, *Democracy and Assimilation* (1920)? Why is no mention made of studies of given races in America such as Balch, *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens*, as Capek, *The Cechs in America* (1920)? The

writer of this note would have liked to see included some reference to the January, 1921 volume of *The Annals* in connection with the Japanese immigration.

HOURLWICH, ISAAC A. *Immigration and Labor*. Second Edition. Pp. xxxii, 574. Price, \$6.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1922.

Practically the only changes as compared with the first edition of 1912 are the omission of the discussion of some of the recommendations of the Immigration Commission and the inclusion of a chapter on "The Lessons of the War," together with a rather vitriolic reply to certain critics of the first edition. The author's use of Ph.D. after his name seems a bit inconsistent with his attitude towards the academic brethren.

The author states that formerly organized labor was hostile to immigration but that now the fear of radical East Europe has led the capitalists to join in the demand for restriction. He then proceeds to show that restriction will not improve the condition of the American laborer. Some of his criticisms of popular ideas are keen and worthy of attention. He weakens our faith in the balance of his judgment by his extreme antagonism to capitalism.

PATTEN, SIMON N. *Mud Hollow*. Pp. 384. Price, \$1.90. Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company, 1922.

President Meiklejohn of Amherst in his *The Liberal College* has forcibly pointed out one of the limitations of scholars. He points out that, if a man wishes to be considered scholarly, he must work assiduously within the conventionally set limits of his field and devote little if any thinking to other fields in which he can not speak as a specialist. The result tends to be knowledge by watertight compartments, and points of view that are scientific within the limits of a particular field and intolerant of the conclusions and importance of those of other fields. Accordingly we find comparatively little effort to see the relationships between fields of knowledge and little ability to unify their conclusions into a whole that will represent a complete picture.

This is especially true in the social sci-